

From Looms It Was the Chief Contender With Wood; Borah and Other Inconcilables Threaten to Split

Our Japanese Policy Scored By Vanderlip

Utter Ignorance of State Department Has Created a Critical International Situation, He Declares

U. S. Indifferent To the Far East

Government Attitude on California Land Bill Is the Cause of Hostility

The utter ignorance in the State Department of problems vitally affecting the friendly relations between Japan and the United States has created a serious international situation, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, who returned to his home at Scarborough yesterday, after two months in the Orient.

At the invitation of the Welcome Committee, an organization of influential Japanese headed by Baron Shibusawa, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip and nine other Americans and their wives sailed from Seattle on April 10 for Japan for the purpose of holding a series of unofficial conferences on points of international friction. The talks were startlingly candid.

Aroused by Land Bill

The Americans found that the people of Japan are aroused over a bit of anti-Japanese legislation which is being agitated for passage in California by means of the initiative. It is a land ownership bill directed against the Japanese residents of Senator Johnson's state that is more drastic than others that have disturbed the relations between the two nations in the past.

This bill, which is before the Legislature of California but which through the initiative would be passed on directly by the voters, provides that American-born Japanese children who own land in California must have this property controlled by their parents until they become of age, but must submit to a public guardianship.

A group of Californians came to Washington recently to discuss the proposed law with the State Department, said Mr. Vanderlip last night. They have reported back that there was nothing on file at the State Department regarding this initiative law—that the State Department knew nothing whatever of the proposal. This is a very extraordinary circumstance, he said.

"There is entire ignorance of the California situation in Washington, and this is true of everything connected with the Eastern problem. This thing is very serious, and it should be avoided absolutely if we should go at it cautiously."

Conferences in Tokio

"It is in the Washington method of handling our foreign relations that the trouble lies. The State Department is inclined to do things in a very haphazard way. We were in conference a week in Tokio, meeting daily. In candid talks we discussed the immigration problem, the situation in Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia, and there also was some discussion of cable facilities. These are unbelievably poor and create a situation that is more than a commercial problem. An ordinary cable message is likely to be ten days in transmission.

"On our side, of course, the conferences were unofficial. For the Japanese members the meetings were all most official, for they were constantly in touch with their government leaders and Elder Statesmen. After the conference I had talks with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, some of the Elder Statesmen and others.

"I found that the Japanese wanted to discuss the California question, which is not in their minds an immigration problem. It is a question of treatment accorded Japanese living in California. The Japanese have this initiative law before the people and are working for its passage and it is offensive to the Japanese people."

Washington Indifference

"The Japanese feel that they have met the immigration problem to our satisfaction in the gentlemanly agreement and they assured us it was their intention to continue to observe this scrupulously. They also have met our objections to picture brides by stopping this practice.

"I think they would meet any demand from the United States, if they were approached in a courteous way by the government. But our government makes no demands and no requests. Our State Department is indifferent toward them."

Two Children Perish as Fire Sweeps Tenement

Two children were burned to death early this morning and three persons severely injured in a fire which swept through a tenement house at 412 East Sixty-fourth Street. Many of the occupants of the building awoke to find flames at their doors and in the panic which ensued families were separated and children forgotten.

The children who lost their lives had not been identified when their bodies were removed. Those who were taken to Flower Hospital were Jolia Beach, thirty-seven, her ten-year-old son, and Anna McCarthy, fifty-seven.

Wood's Name Probably Will Be First Offered

CHICAGO, June 9.—General Wood probably will get the coveted first place in the nominating speeches, with Governor Lowden second.

Alabama, the first state on the roll, has decided not to yield for Governor Lowden's nomination, National Committeeman Street announced to-day. Arizona, the second state, is friendly to General Wood and is expected to yield for the nominating address of Governor Allen of Kansas. The third state, Arkansas, is scheduled to yield for the Lowden nomination by Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois.

Johnson Talks Of Reprisal if Followers Quit

Will Take Case to Their People, He Says, of Men Who Fail to Vote as Instructed by Primary

Hints at Lure of "Gold"

CHICAGO, June 9.—Senator Johnson gave notice to-day that he would take measures of reprisal against any delegate pledged to his support by results of primary election who did not "stick." Speaking to newspaper correspondents, he declared his opponents were using means of every kind to shake the allegiance of some of his supporters. He mentioned "gold" and added that if any delegate broke away "I'll take his case to his people."

Every Expedient Resorted To in Order to Weaken His Chances, He Charges

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Reiterating his opposition to the league of nations, Senator Johnson said that unless the platform committee took a corresponding stand he would "ask the convention and the people of the United States to reject" its proposals.

"The convention is tightening up more and more," said Senator Johnson. "It will get to balloting day after to-morrow, and as the time approaches my confidence increases. I think there'll be quite a number of ballots."

"I presume the platform decision will be made to-night in the committee. My future course as to activities within the convention will be determined entirely by the decisions on the platform."

Says Vote Getter Is Needed

"I've been talking to delegates to-day about who can best do the job before us, which is that of eliminating the present Administration from power. I'd like to submit the question to you, or to anybody, as to who can get the most votes. Conceding all candidates before the convention have requisite qualifications for the Presidency, there can be no real reason for refusing a nomination to that individual except the old theory of striving for immediate success rather than ultimate victory."

Somebody suggested that former Senator Crane favored the league with reservations.

"I don't doubt that," the Senator said, "and I'm endeavoring to get the Republican party to take a Republican attitude, an American attitude, and we'll ask the party to take that position."

The Senator said he had seen Mr. Crane three times to-day, "but had no opportunity to talk with him at length." Reports that the convention planned to nominate before adopting a platform were mentioned.

"I think the usual method will be pursued," Senator Johnson replied. He said he thought it likely, he added, that the convention would attempt to limit debate on the league of nations if debate became necessary.

Bolters To Be Chastised

"Any man who betrays his people or betrays me," the Senator said in breaking off a volley of questions and remarks, "I don't believe there will be any such betrayal. I look for full obedience to the people's mandates, although efforts of every kind and every character—and I say that advisedly, with all it means—are being made to lead me astray. I think those efforts will be futile."

After remarking that he had been having a "delightful time" with Nebraska, Oklahoma and Michigan delegations who took him to the State Capitol, he called, the Senator reverted to the league of nations.

"I've been telling you very frankly and very fully every day, my opinions on the league of nations," the Senator said. "What do you hear from my opponents about it? What do they tell you? Where do they stand?"

"Echo answers, 'Where?' he observed. "That's all."

Michigan to Stand Firm

Answering reports that the Michigan delegation would not hold to its instructions to support Senator Johnson, the Michigan delegation, which is the Republican state committee, informed the Senator to-day that he would have the solid support of the delegation so long as he remained in the race.

Members of the Michigan delegation accompanied Mr. Cady to Johnson headquarters, where a formal declaration of solid and continued support was made.

Crane Starts Fight Over League Plank

Rejects Compromise and Demands Ratification With Reservations; Agreement Is Likely

Committee Agrees On Labor Clauses

Recognizes the Right of Employees in Private Industry to Go on Strike

CHICAGO, June 9.—A bitter fight launched by former Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, to force a declaration for ratification of the peace treaty in the platform brought about a crisis in the Republican National Convention to-night and hurried conferences of the party leaders were held until after midnight in an effort to bring about a compromise.

Former Senator Crane flatly rejected the compromise plank that had been tentatively agreed to by Senators Lodge, Johnson, Brandegee, Watson and others, and presented a demand that the sub-committee of the Resolutions Committee that is drafting the platform report a plank declaring in positive terms for ratification of the league of nations covenant with reservations.

From a Staff Correspondent

The sub-committee adjourned shortly before 1 o'clock until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The completed plank will be presented to the full committee on resolutions at that time and the sub-committee will continue its sessions until the treaty plank has been decided upon one way or the other, it was announced.

After the adjournment over the treaty plank was postponed until to-morrow morning's meeting. Conferences held late to-night brought the plank closer together, but Senator Lodge, who is leading in the effort to reach a compromise, has demanded that the Crane group present in writing a draft of the plank they would accept.

Lever Plank Adopted

Senator Penrose was in communication with the Republican leaders and with Mr. Davison, Mr. Lamont and Judge Gary until a late hour, making three or four trips to the Senate chamber, where he was making an acceptance of the original compromise program.

When the sub-committee adjourned, it was announced that an agreement had been reached on the labor plank. Senator Borah said that it provided against strikes against the government, but recognized the principle of the right to strike of employees in private industry and on public utilities.

It provided for voluntary arbitration in industry and a system of voluntary arbitration under the auspices of government tribunals.

He said that the plank also recognized the principle of the Esch-Cummings bill that there should be compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in case of strikes that would result in suffering for the public through suspension of interstate commerce.

"The plank does not satisfy me," said Senator Borah. "It deals almost entirely with generalities and does not attempt to offer a solution for industrial disputes."

Rejection of the compromise plank by former Senator Crane and Senators McCumber, of North Dakota; Kellogg,

(Continued on next page)

Anti-Profitteering Act Held To Be Invalid

U. S. District Judge Finds Lever Clause on Unjust Prices Is Too Indefinite

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—That section of the Lever food control bill, which makes it an offense for a merchant to charge "unjust or unreasonable prices," was to-day held to be unconstitutional by United States District Judge Thompson.

The ground for invalidating Section 4 of the act, Judge Thompson holds, is because its description of "unjust and unreasonable prices" is vague, indefinite and uncertain and in violation of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing any defendant the right to full information of the nature of the charge against him.

The section of the Lever act relating to prices must fall, Judge Thompson decides, because it does not set up a standard upon which a jury can determine, while trying a defendant accused of profiteering, whether he has made an unjust and unreasonable charge for necessities.

In declaring the section unconstitutional, the court granted an injunction to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers of New York, restraining United States District Attorney McAvoy and Federal officials from issuing warrants for the arrest of eleven members of the firm on charges of profiteering.

Lodge Receives Big Ovation For Not Making a Speech

Republicans Take Accusation That They Greeted Keynote Coldly Very Much to Heart, and Vociferous Second-Day Applause Is Result

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Republican convention acted to-day on a text taken from Miss Theda Bara's play, "The Blue Flame." It may be remembered that in the first act of that drama the heroine, after being struck by lightning, is restored to life by a careless scientist who fails to bring back her soul as well, and that she immediately turns upon her fiancé, who had previously accused her of frigidity, and exclaims: "You just give me a legal excuse and I'll show you how cold I am."

Seemingly, the Republicans took very much to heart the accusation that they made considerably less fuss over Henry Cabot Lodge at the first session than any week-day crowd at the Polo Grounds would make over "Babe" Ruth.

This morning was another day. There were cheers for everything. In fact, the enthusiasm of the delegates was so terrific that now and again they cheered at the wrong time. Thus, when Henry Cabot Lodge remarked, upon being elected permanent chairman, that he would show his gratitude by making no speech, he received an ovation.

By Heywood Brown

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Young Man Leads Cheers

Not all the applause was spontaneous. The convention was egged on considerably by a young man on the platform, who acted as cheer leader. He was a fairly springy young man. You could tell as soon as he stepped forward that all his pores were open and that he used a rough every morning after his cold plunge. His circulation was such a matter of public knowledge as if he had been required by the government to make a report every six months.

He was the sort of young man who always makes us wish that we had begun to smoke at the age of six. When he stepped forward, blazng with smiles and good fellowship, we were struck by the contrast between him and the convention. He seemed to tell the convention how different his life had become since the morning he first began to touch his toes one hundred times.

As a matter of fact, he said that everybody would sing "The Long, Long Trail."

The young man asked for no vote of confidence. He was not the sort to require it. He was a red-blooded Americaner who would have taken him to be the leading coal dealer of New Castle. He repeated a second time that everybody would join in singing "The Long, Long Trail," and then he paused a moment as if he expected to be overwhelmed with a great, deep thronged roar of "Goodie! Goodie!"

But not a young man who was discouraged by silence. He swung into the song with a few volunteers following at a respectful distance.

The war and its various national entanglements had a good many of us about-tunes and at least half the audience rose, reverently, and in hand and stood that way until the song was finished.

One policeman who had served in France as a first sergeant stood at attention.

Chauncey Dewey Speaks

Unfortunately, there was no pleasing the young man. After the first round of song he said that he was sure the convention could do it better if it put the question to a vote. He swung into the second verse. After the singing he led three cheers for the Republican party, and asked the delegates to put some "yea" on it. Then he had three cheers "for the greatest country on earth."

Henry Cabot Lodge stepped forward at this point and the young man led three cheers for him. The Senator turned a cold and codfishy eye on the young man, but there was no chilling his enthusiasm. His circulation was much too perfect.

After a few preliminary business affairs had been finished there were loud calls for Chauncey Dewey. His circulation is pretty good, too, and he made a very lively speech with substance as well as point. Naturally, he did not neglect to tell the convention that he knew Lincoln. We were particularly interested when he spoke of Lincoln's Cabinet and said: "Every one of those Cabinet ministers was a statesman of national and some of them of international repute. Every one of them had views of their own outside his office, and in his office he was the greatest man; and every one of them, except Seward, was hostile to me."

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New York Aviator Hurlled 300 Feet to Death in Ocean

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—Hurled three hundred feet when his airplane slipped while starting the upward glide of an Immelman turn, Hugh Gordon Campbell, twenty-five, pilot and former star athlete at Syracuse University, was flung into the ocean, a half-mile from the beach, before the eyes of thousands of visitors late this afternoon. His body has not been recovered.

Parker D. Cramer, of Clarion, Pa., a former army aviation instructor, who was seated in the front cockpit of the two-seater when the machine started on the fatal slip, remained strapped in the seat and was carried down beneath the waves when the airplane knifed the water and disappeared.

He managed to fight his way clear, six feet below the surface and struggled upon the seas just before the tail of the plane bobbed up. His only injuries were slight lacerations about the legs and a twisted right thumb.

In the confusion that followed the plummet like dive of the ship, it was believed that Campbell was still under the fuselage, strapped to his seat. Cramer, before help arrived, fought down to the cockpit three times before he became exhausted, and his brave efforts were continued by Charles Cives, foreman of the Curtiss Flying Station at the Inlet, who flew to the scene of the wreck as a passenger of a Curtiss "Seagull" piloted by A. Livingston Allen, chief of the local Curtiss Flying Corps. They were unable to get any trace of the missing man.

Still under the impression that Campbell was imprisoned in the wreckage, the searchers were disappointed when they found the wreckage of the plane in the ocean.

N. Y. Caucus Rejects Plea For Unit Rule

Wadsworth Vainly Asks 88 Votes for Butler on First Ballot, Then All for Another Candidate

Wood Delegates Block Proposal

Senator Says Strength of State Might Be Decisive at the Right Moment

By Charles T. White

CHICAGO, June 9.—Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. to-day, after the adjournment of the convention, made another ineffectual effort to line up the New York delegation, of which he is leader, for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler for President. The Wood men to the number of about a dozen, opposed the step, and the delegates adjourned their conference until to-morrow, when they will try it again.

Not only are the Wood men in no mood to help Dr. Butler, but they are increasingly hostile to any movement, direct or flank, which can be interpreted to mean a lessening of their steadfastness to the General.

Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the National Convention, announced from the platform this morning that the New York delegates would meet on the second floor of the Coliseum, in the offices of the National committee. Only delegates were admitted to the conference.

Senator Wadsworth presided and stated the object of the conference to be the promotion of solidarity in the delegation. He said this was desirable in order that the organization might present a solid front rather than have its block of eighty-eight votes broken up. His remarks were received with approval. Other speakers followed.

Senator Wadsworth said it was desired that there should be the utmost freedom of expression.

Insists on Backing Wood

John Taber, of Auburn, a Wood man, said that he wanted his position made perfectly clear. He said there was no question as to the support of the state, and he suggested that it made the New York delegation appear of unsound judgment to support a candidate who stood no chance against Wood. He said that nearly every one in his part of the state was for General Wood. He suggested that this was no year for the delegates to disregard the honest convictions of the people, and he urged every one to fall into line for Wood.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of Potsdam, the longest and most forceful speaker, Mr. Snell, who acted as secretary of the meeting, disavowed interest in the candidacy of any one, but insisted that the prestige of New York State should be maintained and that her delegates stand together. He said that if they stood together they could be the most potent forces in the convention, that the people back home expected New York to back a leader.

Jacob A. Livingston, of Brooklyn, William Barnes, ex-Senator Elton R. Brown, and Colonel Herbert Parsons, ex-Senator Dewey also addressed the delegates somewhat at length.

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Nitti Cabinet Quits Over Italian Unrest

Deputies Protest Bread Order; Riots Continue; Orlando Resigns Post

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, June 9.—The Italian government fell to-day, according to dispatches received here from Rome.

The situation throughout Italy is giving grave concern. Riots are widely separated parts of the country, as the result of dissatisfaction with economic conditions, has assumed a grave aspect. The danger of shops, principal cities and clashes between civilians and members of the state police are reported in dispatches to-night. Several industrial strikes are in effect and industry is being severely handicapped.

Rome, June 9.—The Cabinet had decided to resign half an hour before the chamber opened. The resignation of Signor Orlando as president of the chamber was first announced.

Premier Nitti then arose to speak. He was frequently interrupted by the chamber. He announced the resignation of the Chamber relating to the price of bread, and also the resignation of the Chamber relating to the price of bread, and also the resignation of the Chamber relating to the price of bread.

Signor Modigliani, Socialist, asserted that the annulment was a triumph for the official Socialists. Other speakers indulged in recriminations, which led to tumults and fist-cuffs. The chamber adjourned indefinitely.

The Premier's resignation was the outcome of a resolution introduced by the Socialist parliamentary group to refuse to hear the government statement on the reopening of the chamber. On the ground that the decree raising the price of bread was a violation of the parliamentary prerogative, the government has sanctioned the decree to avoid a loss of 8,000,000,000 lire through the bread subsidy.

Penrose Declares He Is for Pennsylvania Governor to Limit Knox

May Be Legatee of Coup

Lowden Boom Is Punctured

Moses Predicts Nomination of Wood on Fourth Ballot; Johnson's Last Hope Gone, May Support Penrose Candidate

By Carter Field

CHICAGO, June 9.—With the declaration of Boies Penrose to-day in Philadelphia that he would go the limit for Governor Sprout, the best opinion here is that the fight now lies between General Wood on the one hand and the Sprout forces, which may possibly be swung to Knox, on the other. Senator Penrose talked on the long distance phone with Sprout, with Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, and with John T. King. He assured all of them that he was heart and soul for the Pennsylvania Governor.

This means the disintegration of the Lowden forces. Coming after the hard blows Lowden already has received on account of the distribution of campaign funds among some Missouri delegates, the withdrawal of Penrose support is considered the end. Delegates from all over the country have been told by John T. King and others close to Penrose that the Pennsylvania Senator, while he preferred Knox, would be willing to take Lowden. Now it is accepted that Penrose has concluded that the nomination of Lowden would be unwise.

Johnson Friendly to Sprout

Hiram Johnson is conceded privately by some of his staunchest supporters to have lost his last chance. It is stated positively here that Johnson has told Sprout he is willing to support him if he himself cannot get the nomination. Johnson is also known to be friendly to Knox and Knox is even more satisfactory to most of Johnson's supporters than is Sprout; he is entirely satisfactory to the dries, to those to who favor some sort of league of nations and to the suffragists.

Wood Claims 321 on First Ballot

For instance, their figures show 321 votes on the first ballot (Senator Moses is a little more cautious and makes it 318); 400 on the second ballot, and 435 on the third ballot. This figure is without any votes from Pennsylvania. It does figure eleven votes from New York on the first ballot and eighteen from New Jersey. On the estimate that Wood could get at least twenty-five votes from Pennsylvania whenever needed, Senator Penrose makes the flat prediction that Wood will be nominated on the fourth ballot.

These figures show not only the high confidence prevailing in the Wood camp, but the importance of the Pennsylvania delegation. While these Pennsylvania votes are needed by the Wood people, however, they are vital to Lowden and Harding. Among the class, so far as consideration is given, they had been enjoying for two days a little relief from the imperative need of Ohio's twenty-four electoral votes in November and have been asking "Why not Harding?" whenever the discussion turned to the election.

Harding needed Penrose's support more than any other candidate, and he thought he was more entitled to it than any other. With Penrose's strength thrown absolutely to Sprout, Harding drops back to a favorite son who cannot even muster a solid vote of his own state.

Pennsylvania Now Solidified

The immediate effect in the Pennsylvania delegation of Penrose's statement is to establish complete harmony.

Penrose's statement among some thought that Sprout's main object was to get every vote possible pulled, with a view to succeeding Penrose as Republican boss of Pennsylvania. Penrose's statement smooths this feeling away, and Sprout can now count not only on the loyal support of the Pennsylvania delegation but on the support of Penrose's friends.

It is expected, while the first two or three ballots will show fair amounts of strength for Lowden and Johnson, that Sprout will be the fourth ballot most of the supporters of these two candidates will swing either to Wood or Sprout—always with a possibility, but not probability, that Knox will be substituted for Sprout. The Wood managers are very confident that this break comes on the fourth ballot the General will be nominated. This depends largely on the New York delegation and the Wood people are very confident about the Empire State delegates, some of them claiming as high as sixty.

Action Said to Cut Both Ways

The Penrose declaration for Sprout came too late for it to be possible to get anything but immediate reactions from the delegates. In some quarters not friendly to Wood it was conceded that an endorsement by Penrose cut both ways and would be apt to cost Sprout as many Progressive votes as it gained him delegate friendly to Penrose. One Progressive editor, who is fighting for Wood, told his friends, when asked about Sprout, that he would be very glad to see him nominated if he could not get Wood. He prefers Sprout to any of the other candidates.

Prior to the Penrose statement conditions were chaotic and most leaders were predicting that the convention would run over into next week. This was because it seemed impossible for the forces opposed to Wood to elect

Wire to Penrose In King's Suite

Phone Connecting Leaders With Chicago Found in Presidential Row

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, June 9.—Newspaper men to-day found the secret wire which connects Senator Boies Penrose, the sick man of Philadelphia, with Chicago. For days the search has been conducted. It has been known that the Republican leader, though confined to his home, has been in telephonic communication with this city, and that he has been appointing delegates to the convention.

The search was made in the suite of Senator Penrose, who is confined to his home, and in the suite of Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, who is also in Philadelphia, with Chicago. For days the search has been conducted. It has been known that the Republican leader, though confined to his home, has been in telephonic communication with this city, and that he has been appointing delegates to the convention.

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